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Eviscerated.

The Senate finished the melancholy process of amending the Olney-Pauncefote treaty yesterday; that is to say, the process of taking the mischief and the danger out of that laboriously prepared instrument.

While a majority can amend, a twothirds vote is required for ratification when it comes to the main question. The several votes on the more important amendments show conclusively that there has never been any more chance of the adoption of this treaty in its original form than there is of a cession of Bar Harbor to Great Britain for a naval station. For example, on the Hoar amendment offered on Wednesday, only thirteen Senators of the United States voted against the proposition to withhold from arbitration, except by special agreement, all differences which in the opinion of either Power affect materially its honor or its domestic or foreign policy; to withhold, likewise, from arbitration all questions concerning the vitality or interpretation of previous treaties, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, for instance; and, finally, to subject all agreements under the arbitration system to a two-thirds vote of the Senate before they become binding on the nation.

The thirteen gentlemen who opposed this radical and destructive amendment may be regarded as constituting the entire strength which the arbitration programme of Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY can muster in the Senate. Thirteen Senators, when sixty were needed to ratify!

The one further change required to annihilate the Olney-Pauncefote conception of a standing tribunal, was adopted in one of the amendments which Mr. FORAKER submitted. This constitutes a separate tribunal for every case tried, the arbitrators on the part of the United States to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

As now left for the final vote on ratifica tion or rejection, the Olney-Pauncefote treaty is practically nothing more than a declaration, in treaty form, that the United States will in the future arbitrate with Great Britain whenever it is disposed so to do. As has always been the case heretofore, we can have arbitration at any time, provided that on both sides the disposition

to arbitrate exists. It makes little difference whether the disembowelled treaty is now ratified or rejected. The danger has been taken out of it, thanks to the sturdy North American common sense of the United States Senate. and to the patriotic resistance by individual Senators of the clamor of a certain public sentiment, or sentimentality, as inconsiderate and short-sighted as it was wellmeaning. The danger is gone, and only the humbug remains.

It makes little difference, we say, but the fact remains that the most decent and decerous proceeding is to bury what is left of the thing. The cause of white-winged peace, always desirable as a national blessing, but never the first consideration of national duty, will in no way suffer thereby.

Has the Senate Degenerated?

The leading article in the April Forum is by the Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, one of the cholarlike and statesmanlike bers of the United States Senate. He has undertaken the defence of his colleagues against the aspersions emanating from a few college professors, from the Uitlander editor of a New York newspaper, and from the New York correspondent of the London Times. His defence will be pronounced conclusive by impartial readers, who will also observe that he has carried the war into Africa to the confusion of the Senate's assailants.

Who are these assailants? They consti tute what Senator HOAR would term the American populace, and he points out that a populace is a very different thing from a people. In other countries the populace is made up of the poor and ignorant, of halfstarved women, of workmen out of employment, of ruffians and criminals. Here, on the other hand, the poor and illiterate are orderly, quiet, and submissive; there is little disposition among them to revolution or to turbulence. In the United States that which plays the rôle of a populace does not come from the poor or ignorant classes; it is made, says the Senator, of very different material. It has white and clean hands. It parts its hair in the middle. It often understands foreign languages, sometimes Latin and Greek. It has a cultivated taste in matters of art. It is polished by foreign travel. It lives on its income. It expresses its indignation in excellent English in magazine articles, in orations before literary societies, or at the commencements of schools for young ladies. It takes the facts of current history, on which it bases its judgments, without original investigation, from the hasty reports of careless correspondents, or the columns of some favorite newspaper. It never, however, helps legislators by an argument, although it has settled for itself. and would like to settle for them, without either study or experience, the subtle questions of free trade, of protection, of fiscal mechanism, and of political economy. In a word, according to Senator HOAR, it contributes to public discussions nothing but sneers or expressions of despair. It is found quite as commonly on the wicked side as on the honest side. It is never troubled by election frauds, nor by the corruption of the elective franchise, if only thereby its purposes may be accomplished. or the men to whom it takes a fancy may be elevated to power. Lastly, what Mr. HOAR would stigmatize by the name of the American populace, has concluded that this country of ours is not worth living in; and its highest ambition is to cultivate foreign friendships and to spend abroad as much of its time as possible.

Mr. HOAR cautions us not to take too seriously this cultivated and lettered populace of ours. Still less would he have us confound it with the company of admirable, simple-minded, great-hearted, wise, and faithful scholars and teachers, the MARK HOPKINSES, the WOOLSEYS, the PEABODYS, the THATCHERS, the WHITNEYS, the JAMES

our great universities and colleges, and to whom thousands and thousands of our leading men in public life have owed what is best in their training and accomplishments. We should consider, the Senator warns us, how much of the disparagement of the Senate comes from men who judge quite as harshly of all other American institutions, of all American history, and of the great characters of that history, both past and present. To men of this temper, so numerous nowadays, nothing seems to be worthy of respect. Mr. HOAR submits that "the fault is with the critic, and not with the institution or the history. No man is a hero to his valet; the reason is not that the quality of the hero will not bear close inspection, but that the valet is of such quality himself as not to recognize greatness. The history of no people is heroical to its Mugwumps."

What is Mr. HOAR's own testimony regard ing the present character of the United States Senate, a testimony based not only on prolonged personal experience, and on a competence to judge at least the equal of that possessed by any of the Senate's assailants? He does not, indeed, assert that the upper house of Congress is now perfect, but he avers that, far from degenerating, it represents an immense improvement upon what it was in the past. "We have right to say," he declares, " that the evil influences of the lobby and legislation for private and not public ends" which once betraved themselves "in the atmosphere of the Senate chamber and in its corridors, are all gone to-day. We have a right to say that drunkenness, which ex isted when I first entered public life, is not known there to-day, and that Senators no longer bring whiskey-soaked brains to meet the high demands of the public service." Mr. HOAR goes on to point out that the use of Executive patronage for the personal advancement of Senators has gone by: "We have a right to say, also," he continues, "that if important legislation demanded for the public welfare is now often defeated by obstructive measures, or prolonged and needless debate, on the other hand, during the eighty years while slavery ruled, such legislation was not even introduced, and its chances were not worth considering. We have a right to say that the work that Senators now give to the public service is a constant hard work, which was unknown in either house of Congress save to a very few persons fifty rears ago." The further fact is noted that formerly men who belonged to the minority were not permitted to share even in the ordinary routine business of legislation. It was considered almost an audacity in earlier days for one of them to move to ad ourn. LEVI LINCOLN told Mr. HOAR that his time, when he was a Whig member of Congress, hung heavily on his hands, and

When Mr. HOAR contrasts the facts of history with the ignorance of them displayed by the Senate's traducers, he is swept into an outburst of scorn and indignation. "Talk of the degeneracy of the Senate!" he says, "to men who remember the time when a Vice-President was inau gurated in a state of maudiin intoxication or the earlier date when FOOTE uttered in debate the threat to HALE that he should be hung on the tallest tree in the forest if he should come to Mississippi; when the same man drew his pistol on BENTON in the Senate chamber; when BUTLER poured out his loose expectoration and Mason gave exhibitions of his arrogant plantation manners; when SUMNER likened Doug-LAS to the noisome, squat and nameles animal who switched his tongue and filled the Senate with an offensive odor; and when SUMNER himself was stricken down in the Senate chamber by a ruffian's bludgeon with fellow Senators ooking on approvingly." Drawing again on his personal experience, Mr. HOAR calls to mind the fact that in 1876, in the Belknap trial, it became his duty to point out to the Senate, then sitting as a court of impeachment, the corruption which had grown up in the country during and after the war. He averred at the same time that, although all that he had said was true, he believed that the amount of this evil had been greater, not only in proportion but actually, during the first sixteen years of the Government under the Constitution than it was during Gen. GRANT'S Administration. The grounds for this belief he undertook to put together, and set forth in a public speech which he delivered in the House of Representatives on Aug. 9, 1876. The evil to which he then adverted as having existed from the outset of the Government, and as existing with especial flagrancy during the years follow-

that neither he nor any of his Whig col-

leagues was permitted to take the slightest

part in the duties of law making.

ligent public sentiment. Mr. HOAR says, lastly, and his critics may be challenged to contradict him, that the Sénate contributes as large a part to the legislation of the country to-day as it has done at any period of our history. He believes this legislation to be better done than ever before. He believes, too, that the people as a whole are better, happier, more prosperous than they ever were be fore; and that the two houses of Congress represent what is best in the character of

ng the civil war, has now, he declares

been almost cured, so far as national pol-

itics is concerned, by an aroused and intel-

the people now as much as they ever did. In Crete.

The heliograph letter of Col. Vassos to King George lets some light on the situation in Crete. It goes to confirm what has all along been well understood that the federated powers of Europe, as Lord SALIS-BURY is pleased to term the concert, have substituted themselves in every way for the Turk in their dealings with the Cretan people. Their breaches of faith, as in the instance given by Col. Vassos of the Mussulmans who were allowed to depart from Kandamos with their arms, being permitted by the representatives of the powers to turn them against the Christians, and the false statements made respecting Col. Vassos himself, with no other purpose than to discredit him in the eyes of the world, leave so doubt whatever that the federated pow ers have adopted in spirit, and largely in form, the methods of their Turkish ally.

The bureaus of rumor invention at Vien na and Berlin distribute their fabrications daily to the western European press, whose generally high reputation gives color to any statement calculated to injure the cause of those in arms against Turkish methods, and to the representations of the Admirals scattering their death-dealing shells and shrapnel, as the incarnation of all that is humane and benign. The protest of Col. Vassos to the Admirals against their action may have been necessary in form, but for any good effect it may have, it might as well have been addressed to the palace of Yildiz in Constantinople. To adjure men

ERS. the JULIUS SEELVS, who have adorned | bombardment, is a contest in which the moral force does not prevail, for, apparently, the public opinion of Europe is willing to condone any act of the Governments, no matter how infamous. From Admiral Cu-NEVARO, commanding the fleet, to the good sense, Christianity, and humanity of Europe, as Col. Vassos puts it, is a far cry. As a Bulgarian, when counselled by a missionary during the reign of terror in his country to put his trust in Providence, said: "Gop is far away and the Turk is very near."

For whatever difficulties they now find in their way, however, assuming them to be animated by the best intentions, the powers have only themselves to thank. At intervals during a period of thirty years they have collectively given pledges and assurances to the Cretan people that they would secure better government for them. Each time the Cretans have in good faith accepted these assurances, and as often they have been deceived. And not only that, but on the very morrow of each settlement, the agents of some of the powers have deliberately set to work to undo the arrange ments of the previous day. It is slight wonder then if these acts, which are in the knowledge of every living Cretan, render them mistrustful of the present overtures and promises of the powers. The Cretans are shrewd enough to understand the meaning of the nomination of the Italian Admiral to control the federated European squadrons, and they are well versed in the history of their own island under the Venetian domination, even if they had not the dungeons of the old Venetian prisons in every town on the coast to remind them of the intolerable oppression that at last drove their ancestors to invite the Turk to come over from Asia as a deliverer.

Against the prospect of another Italian occupation they revolt, and continue in arms as they did against the Turk. For their success we may hope, though the odds against them are heavy. They are fighting gallantly, as they always have fought, and not without skill, as displayed in the last attack on Fort Izzedin, the principal defence at the entrance of Suda Bay, which is coveted by more than one of the powers. But the most important and remarkable feature of the situation is the complete failure of the agents of the powers to divide the Cretans or sow discord among them. With the concentrated distrust born of centuries of betrayal, they one and all reject the offers of autonomy coming from hands that have always deceived, and they understand thoroughly that their only hope of success is in standing together. So long as this de termination lasts and their material re sources hold out, the powers are, to a great extent, checkmated, for they cannot proceed to more serious action against the insurgents than they are taking, up to now without some of them disclosing their true aim in joining the concert, and then the trouble will begin.

The Cretans are quite alive to the fact that they are bought and sold within the arrangements for compensation that have been going on among the powers, and as they have not taken up arms for a change of masters, but for freedom and union with their Greek kinsmen, they are resolved to fight the struggle out to the bitter end.

Perversion.

What more conclusive evidence could there be than is afforded here by the Philadelphia Times, of the complete demoralization of the politicians who systematically praised and defended the Cleveland Ad ministration's most dishonest act. The Philadelphia Times thinks this:

"For Chairman Disolky to have brought in a simple revenue tariff would have been not only more

riotic, but better politics." So the smashing of platforms has become Cuckoo principle. After a revenue tariff. revenue only tariff, had been promised by the Democrats in 1892, the Hon, WILLIAM L. WILSON, under CLEVELAND'S guidance and with Cuckoo approbation, proposed a protective tariff, more arbitrary and violent in its discrimination than any former one nown in this country. After 1896, in which year no Republican orator failed to advocate protection as a party promise, and the Republicans elected their candidate on a protection platform, the same Cuckoo journals are calling for a tariff for revenue. Are they merely eager to have DINGLEY disgrace himself like WILSON. or has cheating in politics become their regular and indispensable diet?

Every honest politician, whether Democrat, Popocrat or Populist, must feel that the suggestion found in the Philadelphia Times, and generally throughout the Mugwump organs that supported McKINLEY is a square plea for fraud.

They Will Never Be Forgotten. In denouncing Senator MORGAN as "one of

the small class whose chief article of political faith is distrust of everything English." our contemporary, the Independent, makes the extraordinary discovery that "the vast body of Americans believe that the wars of 1776 and 1812 are over, and that it is time they were forgotten."

This, we suppose, may be accepted as one of the teachings of the so-called "new patriotism." The wars of 1776 and 1812 will never be forgotten while the shaft on Bunker Hill stands, nor, after that crum bles, so long as the Declaration of Independence exists in history or the memory of WASHINGTON remains in mankind.

So far from its being true that the vast body of Americans wish to forget our two wars with England, there has been a distinct revival of organized measures to pernetuate their memories. The various societies of descendants of the Revolutionary patriots, societies not only of sons but even of daughters, attest this fact. Year after year statues of a STARK or a HERKIMER are set up, and shafts raised on a Concord or a Monmouth battlefield. Only the other day it was proposed in Congress thus to commemorate the victims of the British prison ships. And we are not less mindful of PERRY and LAWRENCE and HULL.

So long as America exists, neither the wars of 1776 and 1812 nor the lessons they have for us will be forgotten.

Tornadoes.

Oklahoma leads the procession in this spring's tornado record. The storm that wiped out the town of Chandler on Tuesday night inflicted appalling loss and suffering. We are likely to hear of many tornadoes in our wide domain within the next five months, but we need not expect many with results so tragical. Not one in ten or fifteen of the 208 tornadoes recorded by our Weather Bureau from 1889 to June 30 last year killed and maimed so many

In the past eight years we have had 31 tornadoes in April, 42 in May, 51 in June, and 25 in July. Many more occur in May and June than in any other months of the year, though in some parts of the WALKERS, the PARKS, the FRANCIS WALK- in the name of humanity who reply by country every mouth may witness one or

more tornadoes. They occur in the Gulf States only in winter, and rarely. The northern parts of Wisconsin, Minnesots and North Dakota seldom see a tornado but the great valley south of these favored areas often suffers from these calamities in the spring and summer months, as far south as Oklahoma. The Atlantic slope receives an occasional visitation, but vast areas of the eastern part of the country, as far as we

know, have never seen a tornado, There can be no relation between the number of tornadoes and the amount of damage they do. Many of them do not destroy life or very much property because there happens to be little or nothing in their way to destroy. There were 24 tornadoes in 1891 and the same number in the first six months of 1896. But in 1891 the property loss was only about \$185,000, while in the first half of last year it was estimated at over \$14,000,000. In 1891 no important town suffered, while in 1896 a tornado ploughed its way through the city of St. Louis.

Any one who makes a rough estimate of the loss of life by tornadoes is very likely to name too high a figure. Statistics show that only about 1,400 persons have been killed by these calamities within the past eight years, including the great disasters at Louisville with 76, and St. Louis with 306 victims. A large part of our tornadoes expend their violence in sparsely peopled districts. In the States where they are frequent the only way to minimize the danger seems to be to multiply tornado caves Underground apartments, specially prepared for such visitations, are worth a fortune when the crisis comes, and induce a comfortable feeling at all other times.

A Tax Easily Evaded.

The Assembly passed on Wednesday and sent to the Senate a bill embodying the suggestion made by Comptroller ROBERTS and approved by Mr. JAMES C. CARTER, increase ing, progressively, the inheritance tax upon personal property so as to make it 10 per cent. upon estates of \$4,000,000 and upward going to direct descendants, and 15 per cent, upon estates of \$3,000,000 and upward going to collateral relatives and to strangers. A striking commentary upon the liability of failure of such a bill, if it should be finally enacted, to produce revenue, is found in the following item, printed in our news columns vesterday:

"CATHERINE L. KERNOCHAN, JAMES L. KERNOCHAN and Catherine L. Pell, the widow and children o the late James P. Kernochan, petitioned the Surrogat on the estate to J. FREDERICK KERNOCHAR, a brother of JAMES P. KERNOCHAN. The widow and children nounce their right to letters, and in the petition state that there is no real estate owned by the decedent in this State, and that the value of the personal property will not amount to over \$1,000."

That the fact last set forth in the petition is literally true, there is every reason to believe, and yet it is also reasonable to believe, from his style of living, that the decedent at some time or other prior to his death, had somewhere personal property to a far greater amount than \$1,000. Under sound legal advice he must have so disposed of it that the State will get nothing in the way of an inheritance tax upon it. What he did to avoid the present moderate tax, oth er millionaires would be sure to do to avoid a tax of 10 or 15 per cent.; and thus the Populistic effort to rob their heirs would be largely, if not wholly, defeated.

A Short Lesson in Arbitration.

The true British fondness for arbitration of every sort was illustrated last week in the cause of the Parliamentary inquiry into the Transvaal raid.

Attorney-General SCHREINER of the Cape Colony mildly suggested that some controvert d questions between the Boers and the English, arising out of the London convention, might be arbitrated.

The Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was on his Birmingham legs in an instant. "I have never before," he thundered, "heard a responsible person make to a paramount power!"

Arbitration with the Boers ? Not for Jos How about the United States? We are omething of a paramount power ourselves.

The appointment of ANDREW D. WHITE of New York as Ambassador to Germany is the best that could be made. Ability, learning, diplomatic experience, and all the qualities of personal character combine to render Mr. WHITE a model and ideal representative of the United

Our Congressional orator, with whom speech is silver, tells us: "Restore the old gold price of silver to \$1.39 per ounce, and we immediately restore the old gold price of our products."—Portland Oregonian. The price of gold isn't regulated by that of all ver, but the "old gold prices" are things o past. They are not wanted, and they would be contrary to experience. Under the power of civilization, as time goes on, things get cheaper natend of dearer; that is, about everything except human labor, which has been getting dearer steadily for many, many years.

On Wednesday Mrs. MARGARET ULMER of this city, while walking from a street car to the sidewalk, was knocked down by a bicyclist and received a fracture of the right leg. When she was able to look around for the offender, he had vanished, not having stopped to see whether she was alive or dead. The wheelman who runs a person and then skedaddles, without making known his identity, inquiring if the person is injured, or even asking for pardon, is coward. He is tenfold worse than an out-and out scorcher, who, with his back humped like a dromedary's, runs into a pedestrian and turns a pretty certain to limp back and demand of the showing that he appreciates the situation.

Spain Has Lost a Portly and Sure Friend. From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Now that Mr. Cloveland is no longer in the White ouse to help prop up Spanish rule in Cuba the Cuban cause is gaining every day. Spain is releasing the Americans kept in prison during the last half or Cleveland's term, and trying to conciliate American sentiment. With Cleveland in power it wasn't nece ary to do that, as Cleveland regarded the Cubas could see no solution of the troubles in the island but the return of Cuta to Spanish rule, with some cheap oncessions to Cuban Interests.

Centenaries in the State of New York.

From the Utica Morning Herald. The Centennial Coloration Committee has decided pon June 9 and 10 as the dates for the observance of the Delaware county centenuial.

The present year is the centenn al anniversary of he settlement of Lowville, and a number of citizen are favorably inclined to commemorate the event by public celebration. June 2 is the date propo such an event, as that is the date the first contract for

Fashiou in Bichmond.

From the Richmond Disputch.

Mrs. A. Oldfield Brown was the hostess at a small eard party given last Tuesday evening. The most dis-tinctive feature of the beautifully appointed supper, which played no small part in the pleasant entertain-

From the Minneapolis Times. The department store evidently cannot be hit with out some one else being wounded. THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

unter Mason of Illinois Changes Mis Mind

From the Chicago Tribum "When I first came here to Washington," said Senator Mason this afternoon, "I was redhot for the arbitration treaty. Without any violation of confidence I can say that the debate in the executive sessions has been almost stupendous in its importance. I do not believe that any such intelligent discussion of public questions of a grave character has ever taken place

in the Senate before.

"As the discussion has proceeded I have followed out the results of the proposed arbitration treaty, and now I am opposed to its ratification. I do not see anything in it beneficial to American Interests, but I do see many serious

"It is a great pity that the debate could not have been with open doors. Discussion of such a treaty should be for the benefit of the whole people. I am opposed to the consideration of any treaty, except in time of war, behind closed doors. In justice to the Senators themselves the debate should be printed in full, so that the people may understand the reasons which have ought about final action. In my case, I came here for the treaty, and was led by the debate to oppose it. I only wish that the debate which brought about my conversion might be printed roadcast. Everything we do in executive ses sion is known, anyway, and it would be the part of wisdom to supply official reports instead of garbled extracts, in which often the most telling points are entirely omitted."

From the Evening Post. To the Editor of the Evening Post-Sin: Not for the credit of priority, but to show the workng of the leaven in the lump, even near the edge of the crust, I want to say that I dropped the New York World from the list of periodicals taken by this library last November. The other "offence" has never been on the list. LIBRARIAN SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY. SEATTLE, Wash., March 18.

Approval for the Elloworth Bill.

From the Savannah Press The Ellsworth bill would assist in the abatement of nulsance that is every year becoming more offensive o the better class of newspaper readers. Instead of estraining any liberty that can be rightfully claimed rageous license which increases with the immunity that is allowed it.

From the Wilmington News But the rage for newspaper portraits has become abuse of the liberty of the press. It should be made an offence against the law for any person to furnish a newspaper with a portrait unless the person it repre sents is first consulted. The abuses of the modern newspapers in the direction of printing portraits are real, and not imaginary.

From the Poughkeepsie Evening Star It is safe to assume that the people of this enlight-med commonwealth will have no use for Assemblymen who opposed such a righteous measure as the

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Is is conceded by all right-minded citizens that the Elisworth anti-newspaper picture bill is aimed at a daring and debasing evil in modern journalism. The

this notorious ulcer on the body of American jour-From the Manchester Leader. Disreputable newspapers have taken such out rageous liberties with the pictures of both men and vomen that the protection of the law is demanded

wall.

From the Norfolk Landmark ection of the people outweighs every other neideration. The strength shown by the Ellsworth bill is proof of the anger which disreputable journal stic methods have aroused in New York.

Respectable people of both sex stare cartooned for purpose of making them r dien ous. The answer of the defenders of these wrongs is that the wronged individuals can take the offenders in o court. Is that papers oppose the measure as an attack on the "libthe press." That is begging the question, uncas the liberty to injure men and women by the use of their portraits is a freebooter's inalienable right.

The English of the Hon. John Sherman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIT: Will not THE SUN which has done so much for the cause of pure Eng-lish, labor with Secretary Sherman upon the propriety of observing the fundamental rules of grammar in his blic utterances? His invitation to foreign nati to participate in the ceremonies at Grant's tomb is enough to justify the British and Ambassador Bayard "To officially invite" is bad enough, but "it will be gratifying to this Government if this courteous invi-

in silence. fairly excels this of Mr. Sherman's, and that one, needless to say, is the work of that other master of words, Grover Cleveland. In a memorial address made at a meeting of the Eric County Bar Association. July 26, 1875, he paid the following touching tribute to the memory of a departed friend: "He was my friend in the most sacred and complete sense of the ord. I have worked with him, talked with him, ate with him." I quote from Parker's authorized edition of "The Writings and Speeches of Grover Cleveland,"

Although your endeavors to educate Cleveland of course have been fruitless, I beg of you not to become discoursged. Mr. Sherman has not yet consecrated himself, and he may be led to see the error of his

NORWICH, N. Y., March 31.

To Hamper Fire Insurance.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: As insurance brokers we hasten to express our approbation of THE SUN'S editorial of this morning referring to the proposed legislative measure for the regulation of insurance rokerage in this State.

ommittee which, it seems to us, ought to attract the

attention of the daily journals. It is a bill to curtail the fire insurance market of this State by forbidding companies doing business here, whether New York companies or others, from reinsuring portions or risks assumed by them unless the companies in which they reinsure are also licensed in this State. To-day a New York company or a Hartford company or a London company may, for instance, write \$10,000 on a risk and reinsure half that amount in any other company. If that other company is not represented in this State the original company can take no credit whatever for such rechaurance. It must have no the premium for the full amount, it must hold the reserve necessary to pay return premium on the full amount, and it must have its assets, which are taxable, for the full amount. It is forbidden by the State to write more on one risk than seems safe, without regard to reinsuring in other companies. But if with these severe conditions the original company desires to reinsure part of its risks, it may do so. Enterprising companies have to some extent pursued this practice, and it has been of immense accommodation to property owners throughout the entire State. Certain companies who, like our misguided friends, the brokers, desire to have their business infelicities corrected in Albany are endeavoring to have this privilege of reinsurance forbidden. When & Kennedy. New York company or a Hartford company or

From the Denver Republic

The great question to be settled by the voters of Denver at the coming city election is whether we shall have a sound, honest, safe, wise business adninistration of public affairs for the coming two years or a repetition in our local Government of the lunacy, knavery, and jobbery that brought disgrace colorado during the era of Waitelan The election of the Silver Republican ticket would insure orderly and economical government. There is with any of the symptoms of populism.

Bebt-Raising Bevices in South Carolina. From the Augusta Chronicle.

JOHNSTON, S. C., March 28 .- A great convenience and mfort will soon be piaced in the new school in the way of electric fans and bells. The scholars intend paying for this by bringing one day in every week an egg each until the debt is removed, and everybody will buy their eggs at eight cents a dozen. The Baptists of our town have liquidated their debt

on the parsonage all but a small sum. Instead of pay ing a sexton for the church, each member has in turn to this debt.

Judge Herrick as a Candidate.

From the Albany Evening Journal willing to be the Democratic candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and if elected he will be a formidable candidate in 1898 for Governor.

exhibition and the press view were held yester-

Notable Pictures at the Spring Exhibition. The seventy-second annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open to the public on Monday, April 5, and continue to May 15. The reception given by the President and members of the Connell will be held this evening, and to-morrow will be private view day, or buyers' day," as it is commonly called. The varnishing day for the artist contributors to the

The present exhibition contains 407 works, only two of which, a bust of Daniel Huntington, the former President of the heademy, by J. Scott Hartley, and a bust portrait of a child, by Edith W. Burroughs, are sculpture. Even a cursory look at the exhibition makes plain the fact that unlike the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, there are numerous subject pictures. Some of these depict historical incidents, others are genre subjects, and a few are classical. The presence of these works, whatever may be the artistic value of some of them, will no doubt give popularity to the exhibition. The display is unusually strong in landscapes. There are some good portraits, but not so many as in one or two recent exhibitions. The walls are well filled and the hanging, considering the conditions imposed upon the committee by the Academy's rules, is very well done. The centre of the south wall in the South

Gallery, commonly called "the place of honor,"

is this year held by a large landscape by W. L.

Picknell, "La Route de Nice," No. 255. It comes from the last Paris Salon. On either side of it hang portraits of Mr. Henry Parish, No. 253, by J. Carroll Beckwith, and of Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, No. 256, by T. W. President of the academy. The middle of the line at the east end of the room is occupied by a large picture by Daniel Huntington, "The American Projectors of the Atlantic Cable," No. 226, in which there are nine portrait figures. It is owned by the Chamber of Commerce Other prominent places in this gallery are held by J. G. Brown's "To Decide the Question," No. 284; William M. Chase's "Portrait of Mrs. D." No. 317: E. L. Henry's In 1837-The Childhood of Itapid Transit, No. 309: William T. Smedlev's "A Summer Occupation," No. 265; Thomas Moran's "Solitude," No. 305, and James M. Hart's picture of landscape and cattle, "The Wind Bloweth," No. 243. Imported landscapes on the line are by H. Bolton Jones, J. B. Bristol, R. Swain Gifford, Robert C. Minor, J. Francis Murphy, Arthur Parton, George H. Smillie, James D. Smillie, J. R. Brecoort and R. M. Shurtleff. In the centre of the north wall of the North Gallery there is a large landscape, "An Old Landmark," No. 104, by William L. Sonntag. Opposite on the south wall hangs "Saved from the Wreck," No. 142, by C. D. Weedon. The central position at the east end of the gallery is given to Ernest Parton's landscape. "Lingering Daylight," No. 127, and other notable pictures are George B. Butler's " Tambourine Player," No. 86; C. C. Curran's "Music of the Waves in Fingal's Cave," No. 113; William H. Howe's "Young Holland" (a cattle picture), No. 97; Francis C. Jones's "The Friends," No. 71; Low's "A Debutante-Portrait of Miss E." No. 77; and B. West Clinedinst's "Study of a Spanish Girl." No. 76. Leo Moeller's "Patriot at Valley Forge." No. 103, which has been awarded the second Hallgarten prize, hangs on the line in this gallery, and "Mother and Daughter." No. 141, by Wilbur A. Reaser, which received the first Hallgarten prize, is on the sec-

Prominent works in the East Gallery are" Cat-

tle by the Sea," by Carleton Wiggins, No. 166, which is placed on the line in the middle of the east wall: Henry Mosler's "Invoking God's Blessing," No. 153; Louis Moeller's "The No. 182; H. W. Watrous's "Records," No. 200; W. H. Lippincott's "Pleasant Reflections," No. 161; "Fête Champêtre," No. 170, by L. E. Van Gorder; "The Old Mill," No. 192, by Roswell S. Hill, and "White Head Portland Harbor," by A. T. Bricher. In the West Gallery are F. A. Bridgman's "Cleopatra on the Terraces Phile." No. 368; Frederick James's "Franklin and Gen. Braddock," No. 357; Hugh Witter Ditzler's "Is It the Peacock !- Aboard the U. S. Brig Hornet, 1813," No. 364; Lyell Carr's "From the Mountains." No. 342: Walter Satterlee's "In Charge," No. 335; Frank Russell Green's Workers of the Fields," No. 338; R. W. Van Boskerck's "Late Afternoon, Wakefield, R. L.," No. 334: J. Wells Champney's "Miss Mary Mannering as Daphne," No. 330, and Thomas Moran's "Montauk," No. 402, "Moonrise Decorative Panel," No. 398, by Robert Reid, the Clarke prize picture, hangs on the line on the east wall of this room, near the door leading into the South Gallery, and near by, on the second row, is placed "St. Catherine," No. 395. by M. L. Macomber, which w prize for the best picture painted by a woman, The corridor contains the third Hallgarten prize picture, "Grandpa," No. 14, by Charles E. Proctor; "Ferdinand and Ariel," No. 18, by Henry Prellwitz; "After the Rain," No. 27, by A. T. Van Laer.; "Weighing the Bread," No. 8. by Amy Cross: "Josephine and Her Mother." No. 46, by Edmund C. Tarbell; a large canvas hung over the door at the head of the stairs-"Muley Aben Hassan," No. 1, by H. Humphrey Moore; Portrait, No. 43, by Cecilia Beaux; "Indian Medicine Man," No. 61, by E. L. Couse; "A Ball Cel-ebrating the Victory of Yorktown-Fredericksburg, Va., 1781," No. 53, by Jennie Brown combe; "Ploughing the Atlantic," No. 22, by James G. Tyler, and "Tangles," No. 23, by Francis Day. The catalogue, which contains lists of officers, living and deceased members of the Academy, fellows and prizemen, and a variety of inand coplously illustrated with half-tone prints from pictures in the exhibition.

LINE OF PIERS DOWN THE BAY.

When They Stretch from Liberty Island to Robbin's Reef There'll Be a Terminal! President Alexander E. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce announced yesterday that he had sarned from Mr. A. Foster Higgins, who is Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Harbor and Shipping, of a scheme which contemplated a revolution in the commerce of this port.
"I stated to the Mayor yesterday," said Mr.

Orr, "what I had learned from Mr. Higgins. Mr. Higgins told me that the Presidency had been offered to him of a company which proposed to construct a sea wall from Liberty Island to Robbin's Reef light. From this sea wall it is intended to run out piers such as will accommodate the largest steamships that reach this port. The space back of the wall to the Jersey shore would be filled in, and on the land thus made would be built an immense railroad depot for the concentration of the various railroads terminating here. Mr. Higgins refused the Presi minating here. Mr. Higgins refused the Presidency of the company, as he believes its plans would be very detrimental to the voiumeretal prospects of New York city. I agree with him, and I told 'he Mayor that the city should not, in making its wharfage charges, try to obtain from the steamship lines as much as can possibly be got from them, so that the lines will find the charge a burden and be induced to look elsewhere. The steamship lines could, if they desired, greatly assist the accomplishment of such an enterprise as that contemplated."

Mr. Higgins, when seen, confirmed the statements of Mr. Orr, and said that he believed to take the Presidency of such a company would be a practical act of treachery to both New York city and the Chamber of Commerce. Solon Humphreys, of the firm of E. D. Morgan & Co., 54 Exchange place, is the Pr sident of the company whose blans were outlined by Mr. Orr. When told of the latter's statement he said the whole matter was an old one, and he was surprised to have it brought up so prominently at this time.

"The Terminal Company of New Jercey, of which I am President, was arganized six years ago," said Mr. Humphreys, "While it is no new project, I can say that instead of its being any attack on the welfare of the harbor or the business interests of New York, of all things it would promote the interests of New York better than anything that could bossibly be undertaken even though it would be on the boundary of the State of New Jersey."

Mr. Humphreys added that the company's plan had been in absyance for the last few years. "The company was incorporated," he said, "with as small a capital as possible, in order to reduce texation."

Mr. A. Foster Higgins, at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerces. dency of the company, as he believes its plans

order to reduce taxation.

Ar. A. Foster Higgins, at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, presented resolutions, which were adopted calling for liberal treatment of the foreign lines of steamships, and stating that the establishment of minimum rates of wharfage will be conducive to the best welfare of this city and the entire country.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. IT WILL BE A GREAT PAGEANT. Preparations for the Grant's Tomb Ceremonts

The final arrangements of the dedication caremonics at Grant's tomb on April 27 are in the hands of Gen. Horace Porter, and it is now expected that the exercises will commence at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. There will be three speakers-President McKinley, who will deliver an address by invitation, Gen. Porter, who will turn the monument over to the city, and Mayor Strong, who will accept it from the Monument Association. There will also be a prayer and a benediction, by whom it is not yet decided, and a musical programme not to exceed twenty minutes in length. The exercises will not last over two hours, and at their close President McKinley will review the parade.

The music, as was decided at the meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope on Monday. will be under the direction of Frank Damrosch. There is to be a chorus of 1,000 voices and an orchestra of 100 pieces, for which Mr. Damrosch is authorized to employ musicians in case the Marine Band of Washington is not sent here for the occasion.

The question of seats and stands at the monu ment was another topic for considerable discussion at the meeting on Monday. The matter of applications for invitations was referred to the Committee on Invitations, and Chairman Cor nelius O'Reilly of the Committee on Platforms and Decorations was requested to submit his plans for stands to Mayor Strong for approval. Mr. O'Reilly called on the Mayor yesterday and the plans will be prepared to-day. They will be acted upon by the Committee on Plans and Decorations to-morrow and then be submitted to the Committee on Plan and Scope for final approval. Sergeant-at-Arms Bensom has inti-mated to the Mayor that the State Legislature would like a separate stand, but this cannot be arranged, probably. It was also decided on Monday that the President and Vice-President, the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the foreign Diplomatic Corps would be quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as guests of the city. The family of Gen, Grant will also stop there.

of the city. The family of Gen, Grant will also stop there.

A despatch from Houlton, Mo., says that Gov. Liewellyn Powers of that State' will attend the dedication with his staff and Council, and that Secretary of State Byron Boyd will make arrangements for quartering the party in this city. The Governor of West Virginia has also written the the will be present with his staff.

Liout, Richards, who is here arranging for accommodations for the Pennsylvania State troops, reported yesterday that he had secured all the horses he needed at reasonable rates. A representative of the Guttenburg Race Track Association reported at headquarters yesterday that he could accommodate 8,000 men at Guttenburg, which was convenient to the Weehawken Ferry, and suitable for the Pennsylvania troops. Some of the regiments of the Third Brigade of the New York State Guard from Altany will be quartered at the Twenty-second Regiment armory.

Two plans for popularizing Grant Day have

Altany will be quartered at the Twenty-second Regiment armory.

Two plans for popularizing Grant Day have been highly confiseded at headquarters. One is a suggestion to the Board of Education that on April 26 exercises be held in all the schools of Greater New York that shall be in some way commemorative of Gen. Grant. The other is a proposal that Grant Day be proclaimed another great "Fiag Day," and that every flag in the city be hung from some convenient place.

An application for position in the parade has been received from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 10,000 strong.

A letter received by Gen. Dedge from the Young Men's Republican Club of Baltimors, which sent the "308" to the Chicago Convention in 1880 and held out on thirty-six ballots for Gen. Grant as Presidential nominee, saying that those of this "old guard" still alive would appreciate an invitation to the dedication.

Commander J. W. Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has gone to Washington to consult with the Secretary of the Navy regarding the naval parade. Entries are desired in the merchant marine division, in which a large number of steam yachts and other pleasure craft will take part.

BROOKLYN ALDERMES SECONED. A "Chip-in" Proposition from Mayor Wester Dumfounds Them

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn had a conferen yesterday with the Aldermanic committee which had been appointed to make arrangements for participation in the Grant monument celebrathe erection of a Brooklyn grand stand, but him that the Brooklyn officials would be invited to witness the ceremonies and that places would be provided for them. One of the Aldermen in-

be provided for them. One of the Aldermen In-quired where the money was to come from the pay for the coaches to bring them to the monu-ment.

"Let us pay for our own coaches," Mayor Wurster said, "and chip in for the others."

The Aldermen were dumfounded at propo-sition and went off to consult the Corporation Counsel about having an appropriation made to pay for the coaches, at least.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OBJECTS To the Dingley Tariff Bill-Also to Lexew's Antice-Fund for Cretans.

Resolutions disapproving of the Dingley tariff bill in its present form were adopted yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of C merce. The resolutions state that "the tarif bill in many of its provisions is excessive, and likely to invite reaction harmful to business and to the best interests of the country, and that it should be carefully revised in the direction of a reduction of the rates of duty proposed, to the end that a system of tariff taxation may be adopted that shall be reasonably permanent and that shall insure to the business interests of the country a certain measure of immunity from early change." There were only two nays. These resolutions were adopted:

These resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, One of the chief requisites at the present time in the business world is confidence, which will justify the investment of capital in industrial and other enterprises and give employment to labor.

Resolved, That every logislative measure which tends to alarm capital, equally affects labor, and does not subserve the public interest.

Resolved, That the measures now pending in the legislature of this State, relating to nearly every form of cooperative or corporate invest neat, tend to drive business to other adjacent States, that such proposed legislation would seem to be unnecessary it shown by the fact that prices of all commodities and services affected are reasonable, and the returns to capital were never so low.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his Excellency the Governor, and to the members of the Legislature.

President Orr, under a resolution presented by

his Excellency the Governor, and to the members of the Lexislature.

President Orr, under a resolution presented by Mr. Seth Low, appointed this relief committee to raise a Cretan relief fund, the proceeds of which shall be transmitted to Greece to be used exclusively for the benefit of the Cretan refugees in that country:

Seth Low, Chairman; John Crosby Brown, Levi P. Morton, Abram S. Hewitt, Andrew Carnegie, John Cladin, William E. Dedre, W. Bayard Cutting, Richard A. McCurry, Morris K. Jeane, John S. Kennedy, James T. Woodward, James M. Constable, James McCreery, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morkan, William B. Grace, James A. Burden, Vernon H. Brown, John D. Rockefeller, William L. Strong, George S. Strais, George Foster Peabody, John L. Riker, Charles B. Film.

Mr. Woodward, who is the President of the

Finit

Mr. Woodward, who is the President of the Hanover National Hank, will act as Treasurer of the fond.

Ale let was read from Grover Cleveland returning thanks for a message sent him by the Chamber on March 4. He says:

It was the first message I received from my fellow countrymen after my r tire sent from office I as any you the recting of so important a comme cial body was mo tar tifying, and I hall lways cherish it as on of the best rewards of an attemp on part to faithfully perform the all duty, and to present the homor and integrity of our beloved land.

GUATEMALA'S SHOW OPENED.

Marines from the Philadelphia terace the Lifetle Republic's Festive Day. GUATEMALA, March 19 .- The opening of the first exhibition in this republic, which took place on the 18th inst., will be long remembered. The day was fine and the parade was the most imposing ever seen here. A striking feature was the splendid marching of the marines of the United States cruiser Philadelphia. The national colors, blue and white, were displayed from almost every house in honor of the occasion. President Barries formally opened the exhibi-

tion.

Let Republies contains this comment on the visit of the Philadelphia and her crew.

"The Government and people of Guatemala should be very grateful to the United States for sending one of its in n-of-war to celebrate the inaugmration of the exhibition. How may list and orderly were the movements of the United States marines! Many saluted their beautiful States marines! Many saluted their beautiful starry flug and nuncrous cheers were given for the republic of the North."

Will of Francis Brockholst Cutting

The will of Francis Brockholst Cutting, who died at Newport on Sept. 12 last, was filed for probate yesterday. He left \$10,000 in person alty in this State and no realty here. The wil was executed on Feb. 3, 1893, and names his mother, Marion, and his brother, William Catting, Jr., as executors. By the will the half interest in a trust fund under the will the half testator's grandfather, Francis B. Cutting, goes to his brother William. His mother is to have for life the net income of the rest of his scale, including his property at Newport, with remainder over to his brother.